

## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY, By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

### Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.  
Front Street, Philadelphia.  
1834.

### Valuable Property, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to return to Virginia, will sell his property here, consisting of 600 acres of LAND, being a part of the tract formerly owned by Joseph Wilson, Esq. lying on Big Sugar Creek, about two miles from Charlotte, on which are the following improvements: a manufacturing mill, in pretty good repair; a saw mill, lately built; a distillery, two good dwelling-houses, a new barn, and other necessary out-buildings; about seventy or eighty acres of the land inclosed with a pretty good fence, and an abundance of excellent meadow ground on the tract.

A bargain may be had in this property, if immediate application is made. The terms may be ascertained by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.  
BENJAMIN JOHNSON.  
Mecklenburg county, N. C. 3129

### Boot and Shoe Establishment REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.  
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1r

### A List of Letters

NOW remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, October 1st, 1824.  
A. James Atkins.—B. Rosanna Barnhill.  
Henry Barger, Sophia Brinkley, Lemuel Ball, John Bird, John Blackwell, William Barber 4, Nicholas Barringer, Tilmann Blades, Peter Barringer.—C. Jared Coggin, William Chunn, John Caloway, Robert Chunn, J. L. Crane, Valcoush Confesur, Andrew Cope, Jacob Clotz, Zachariah Cogins, John Craver, Alexander Cunningham.—D. John Dismukes, Doct. Davidson, Douglas Duden, John Davis 2, Joseph E. Dobins, Solomon B. Dickson, E. John B. Eagan 2, Henry Ellis, R. Uben Ellis, Francis Eaton, George Erwin, F. Henry Fight, Gorham L. Freeman, G. Wm. Glascock, Christopher Goodman, Jesse Gillelan, Richard Gillespie, H. Jesse Hodgins 2, Samuel Harbin, Isaac A. Hall, Christian Holmstrutter, Doct. Hansford 2, Samuel Huguey, John Henly, Ambrose Hotchkiss, Ruth Harris, Thomas Hagan, Thomas Hall, Richard Harvey.—J. T. K. Jarrett, Jason Johnson, John Jones, J. M. Joyce, Wiley Jones, K. George Kridler.—L. John Lowe, Elizabeth Lemly 2, David C. Locke.—M. John W. Moyer, John A. Murchison, Robert Moore, Haynes Morgan 3, Lewis Mahon, Joseph Mason, John Martin, Elijah Martin, John F. Moorkle, Betsy Martin, George Miller.—N. John Niblock, Francis Norman.—O. Oaks & Griffin.—P. Sam'l. E. Phillips, Alpha Peeples, Ann R. Priess, John Presly, William Plasters, Michael Peeler.—R. Phillip J. Ricate, Catharine Randleman, F. R. Ruffin, Elenor Robison, Joel Robinson, Jeremiah Roberson.—S. Catharine Smith, Samuel Smith, Sarah Smith, James Smith, Samuel Smith, George Smith, Wm. Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Briant Swinney, James Stewart, Andrew Snider, Henry Stirewalt, Henry Sechler, Daniel Sullivan, Archibald Stokes.—T. Frederick Thompson 2, Frisby Trot, Wm. Thomason, William Thompson, H. H. Tanager.—V. Henry Verbie.—W. Charles Wille, Isaac Wiseman, Betsey Woods, William Wilford, Alfred Wood, Robert White, Peter Walton 2, Richard Wall, Eli W. Ward, John Wickenkent.  
SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

### New supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.  
6mt48  
Salisbury, Sept. 1824.  
N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

### Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

### All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.  
Concord, Sept. 1824. 148

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

### Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, the following years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEAPSON.  
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

### House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Window Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.  
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

### Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county court) will commence the sale of the personal property of the late Charles Biles, deceased, at his late dwelling in the town of Salisbury; among which are the following articles:

Three new Gigs, completely finished;  
12 or 14 do. not completely finished;  
A great variety of materials, in that line of business;

Also, the tools belonging to the shop, and necessary for carrying on the Gig-making;  
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a number of first rate Beds with entirely new Bedding; and numerous other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place, will be hired out for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to said estate; among them is a very valuable Blacksmith.

At the same time, will be rented, for 1 year, two Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; one of them is the late dwelling of the deceased, to which is attached a Gig-maker's shop, well calculated for that or any other branch of mechanical business.

Conditions of sale, hire, and rent, will be made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L LEMLY, Adm'r.  
ALEX. BOYD, 5c31  
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824.

### Taken Up.

AND committed to jail in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. a negro man, who says his name is Ben: he is about 24 years of age, dark complexion, five feet and about five inches high, with a scar under his right ear occasioned by the cut of a knife, and speaks very quick and distinct when spoken to. The owner is notified to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAML. JONES, Jailor.  
Oct. 8, 1824. 3c29

### A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.  
Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.  
Concord, Cabarrus county, 27  
N. C. Oct. 4, 1824.

### House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.  
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 07

### Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.  
Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

### INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.  
STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival from Belfast has furnished us with papers of that place to the 12th of September, containing London dates of the 7th, and Paris to the 6th. A summary of their contents follows:

Greece.—The re-taking of Ipsara and destruction of a portion of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, may now be considered as certain, since the fact is not only confirmed by all the public and private accounts received, but is admitted by the Paris Monitor and the Austrian papers. The following are given in the latter, as the authentic particulars, derived from Constantinople; and if the Turks themselves admit thus much, there is no doubt but their reverses were still more disastrous:

"Subsequently to the re-capture of Ipsara, the Greeks having assembled a number of vessels of war, approached the Turkish fleet so close that they kept it in a state of blockade. The Captain Pacha then gave orders to attack, and seemed at first to have obtained some success; but during the action the Greeks succeeded with their fire ships in setting fire to several frigates and brigs, which occasioned much confusion amongst the Ottoman fleet, and the Turks, after losing five frigates and corvettes, were compelled to resume their station in the waters of Mytilene, where they were preparing to sail for the coast of Asia Minor."

Another account from Constantinople, states, in addition, that the Turks lost all their gun boats and transports.

We stated, in our abstract of the late foreign news, the number of heads, ears, and standards sent by the Turkish Admiral as the trophies of his victory at Ipsara. The heads were, as usual, exposed at the gates of the Seraglio, with a bulletin setting forth that hitherto the rebellious infidels have not "felt the strength of the Mussulman arm;" but that, at last, it has been "resolved, as the sacred law commands, to chastise, with God's assistance, the infidels who have rejected him;" that "Khasrew Mehmed has struck the first blow;" that their arms have "triumphed by God's assistance;" and that "Ipsara is conquered." The combat, it is added, lasted 36 hours, and they took ten captives, 500 prisoners, 100 cannon, and 110 ships.

The same God, however, who permitted this temporary success, has turned their boasting into the wallings of defeat; and the flames of Ipsara have probably kindled a feeling of revenge throughout all Greece, that will nerve their arms, and animate their bosoms until every Mussulman of this fourth expedition shall meet with death in battle, or secure his safety in flight.

Accounts have been received in London of the ratification, by the Greek Government of the treaty with the Greek Committee for a loan.

Great Britain.—The funds were on the rise, and from the abundance of money a further advance was anticipated, as payments of some of the largest foreign loans contracted in London would soon be completed. It was supposed by some that the three per cent. annuities would be raised to par. Among the rumours of the Stock Exchange, was one, "that the conduct of France towards South America must speedily embroil this country into a continental war; as it is said that at the moment Louis was supposed to be assisting Spain in a new expedition for the subjugation of the South American states, he was arranging a secret treaty with the Colombian Government, to the prejudice of British interests."

The harvest had commenced in Scotland, under very favourable circumstances. In England, there was every prospect that the crop of hops would be abundant. From Canterbury and Maidstone the most flattering accounts had been received. The crop of flax in Ireland is abundant and good throughout the country. The consumption of Flaxseed in Ireland last year, was 10,000 hhd. more than the preceding year, and double what it was ten years ago. The quantity remaining on hand on the 5th of July, 1823, was 2,213 tierces. The quantity on the 5th of July, 1824, was 13,800 tierces. Last sales in June 45s. 6d.

An extraordinary phenomenon occurred, on the 2d September, near Haworth, about 24 miles from Leeds. A part of the high lands, on the moors, opened into chasms, and sunk to the depth of five or six yards, in some places, and formed two cavities; one about 200, and the other about 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of 100 yards from their sources, overwhelmed the country for about two hours, from thirty to sixty yards in width, from three to four feet in depth, and for a distance of six or seven miles.

All this way there was deposited a black moorish substance, from three to thirty-six inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocky fragments, &c.

A paragraph dated Leeds, Sept. 6, states that the river Ayre still presented the most extraordinary appearance, resembling exactly the grounds of coffee. All the woollen manufactures, dye houses, &c. upon its banks, were completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevailed as to the ultimate consequence of this unusual phenomenon.

Lord Erskine is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Stuttgart, and it is reported in the political circles, that the embassy to the Court of Naples is to devolve on Lord Hastings, as it was originally intended to be attached to his Lordship's government of Malta.

Lord Elienborough was shortly to lead to the mynical altar the daughter of Admiral Digby.

The news of the arrival of Gen. Lafayette in New York had reached Liverpool—probably by the packet ship New-York, which sailed from this port on the 16th of August.

Accounts from Cape Coast to June 16, had reached England, at which time no new military operations had taken place. The British Stocks, Sept. 7th were at 94.

France.—Private letters from Paris represent the King's health to be in a very precarious state, and even go so far as to say that the King's physicians have given it as their opinion that his life would not be prolonged beyond the middle of September. Apprehensions were entertained by some, that his death would create political troubles; but these fears are idle. The Paris papers of the 4th, however, state that His Majesty's health had somewhat improved, and that he was able on that day to transact business with Count de Villèle.

An insurrection among the felons confined in the gauleys at London, took place on the 23d of August. Some suspicions of the project were entertained, and measures taken to put it down promptly, if it occurred. A boon of that day, at the moment that those of them who were employed upon the ground of Moulton were entering a shed under which they repose during suspension from labour, one of them, with a cutting instrument, struck the sergeant of the guard, who, finding himself attacked, drew his sword and stretched the felon who had wounded him, dead at his feet. This was the signal of revolt. They all rushed upon the guards, who, in defence, fired upon the assailants. M. Reynaud, Commissary of Marine, hastened to the spot and order was promptly restored. In this unfortunate circumstance, sixteen of the gauley slaves were killed, and several wounded.

Germany.—On the 27th of August, the town of Kaspien, in Hungary, was nearly reduced to ashes. The churches and school the convent of the Pearists, the town hall, and all the buildings both in the town and suburbs, were totally destroyed. Two women perished in the flames, and many persons were seriously injured.

The fire broke out at four in the afternoon, when the inhabitants were in the field. On the 14th ult. 200 houses and many barns were reduced to ashes in the space of four hours, in the populous town of Werbeoz, in Hungary. On the 27th ult. a dreadful storm laid waste the whole of the country about Arva, in Hungary. Trees of the largest size were torn up by the roots, houses levelled with the ground the hail (the stones weighing 1½ lbs. each) destroyed all the standing crops in 27 parishes, killed many hundred oxen, and almost all the sheep that were in the fields. Above 20,000 persons are hereby reduced to the greatest misery.

Spain.—The rumours from Spain are repeated, that preparations were going on for the re conquest of the South American states, and that great quantities of arms, ammunition, and military stores had been forwarded from France to Cadiz. Two French sentinels are said to have been assassinated at Corunna, by the inhabitants.

Portugal.—A Lisbon paragraph of Aug. 24, announces the sailing of the Para, with 153 Brazilian soldiers, which had been sent prisoners from that province by Gov. Meira. Orders have been given for sending home those who were sent from Maraham, under like circumstances.

New Religious Sect.—Mention has lately been made in the papers, of a body of people in Manchester, (England,) who profess, as one of their leading tenets, to abstain wholly from animal food, and to live entirely on vegetable and farinaceous diet. A writer in the Philadelphia Gazette states, as a fact not generally known, that a society entertaining similar opinions, and living in the same manner, exists in that city. They have a small meeting-house, and attend worship regularly on the Sabbath.

### DESULTORY.

A Patriarch.—There is now living, in Letart township, Meigs county, Ohio, an old gentleman named David Sayre, who was born in East Jersey, June 10, 1736, and was married, at the age of 22, to HANNAH FRAZER, of the same state, five years younger than himself, by whom he has had eight sons and three daughters. The offspring of this venerable couple are as follows, viz:

Children	-	-	11
Grand children	-	-	73
Great grand children	-	-	101
Great grand children's sons	-	-	2

Total 187

To which may be added:

The old gentleman and his wife 2	
Children's companions	- 11
Grand children's do.	- 30
Great grands children's do.	- 2

Making a grand total of 232

All of whom were living on the 15th of April, 1823. The old gentleman is able to say—"Arise, son, go to your son's; for your son's son has got two sons." This is believed to be the largest family in America.—*Supporter*, Aug. 5.

Somebody was praising Corneille in opposition to Snakespeare.—"Corneille is to Snakespeare," said Dr. Johnson, "as a clipped hedge is to a forest."

There is in New-York, recently arrived from England, a lad called Master HUBBARD, who cuts with a pair of common scissors, in the most expeditious manner, exact portraits of any person visiting him. He has cut in the same manner, and now exhibits them, elegant cuttings of Westminster Abbey, of churches, temples, monuments, numerous portraits of well known faces—all of which are declared good representations. The most recently finished piece, says his advertisement, is a portrait of Gen. Lafayette encircled with a wreath and decorated with appropriate emblems.

### FREAKS.

A letter from Boston, to the editor of the Charleston Courier, says, "The Rev. Mr. COLTON left Boston a short time since. It is understood here that he has written his travels in this country. With his usual eccentricity, he has departed from Boston, leaving the very few who knew him here, utterly in the dark as to his movements. He gave out that he was going to Halifax—took his passage for Lisbon, under a new feigned name—but, for what I know, may be shooting plover at Cohasset."

"Dr. Percival is also missing here—that is, no one can tell whither he went about commencement time—and the colonel at the head of the recruiting department to which he is attached, made fruitless enquiries after him. Such are the unaccountable vagaries of genius."

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

"The Good Mother."—The name of the ship in which Gen. Lafayette first came to this country was "La Bonne Mere," and the gentleman who purchased the vessel for Lafayette, Mons. F. A. De Bois Martin, now 82 years of age, is living in Baltimore, and has been appointed a member of the deputation to welcome the general to Baltimore.—*N. Y. Observer*.

American Surgery.—For the first time in America, the operation of taking off the thigh at the hip joint, was performed a few days since at the N. York Hospital, by Valentine Mott, the Professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The patient was a boy of about twelve years of age; labouring under a case of necrosis, or decay of the thigh bone. The operation was completely successful—and was endured by the little patient with great fortitude.

The Grand Jury attending the Superior Court for the county of Hertford, on the 30th ult. took a vote among themselves on the presidential question, which stood as follows: for Jackson 16, for Adams 2.  
Haltfax Free Press.

Negro JIM, belonging to a Mr. Parker, was last week tried at Gates Superior Court, for the murder of Mr. E. Cross, of that County, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 12th of November next.  
Edenton Gaz.

Scruples.—When a man tells you, says Sterne, in any particular instance, that such a thing goes against his conscience, always believe he means exactly the same thing as when he tells you such a thing goes against his stomach.





## PRESIDENTIAL. THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;  
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.  
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.  
Robert Love, of Haywood do.  
Augustin H. Sheppard, of Stokes do.  
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.  
James Mcbane, of Orange do.  
Josiah Crutcher, of Wake do.  
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.  
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.  
Vine Allen, of Craven do.  
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.  
William Drea, of Halifax do.  
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.  
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington do.

The following is the caucus ticket, formed by a nocturnal convocation at Raleigh, last winter, and pledged to vote for W. H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin, for Vice President. We leave it to the people—an independent American people, jealous of their rights as freemen—to say which they will vote for: whether for the People's Ticket, one of their own choosing, or for the caucus ticket, formed by a combination of aspiring radicals?

**Caucus Ticket**—John Paxton, Rutherford; Meshack Franklin, Surry; Robert Williamson, Lincoln; James Legrand, Montgomery; Abraham Phillips, Rockingham; Alex. Gray, Randolph; Benj. H. Covington, Richmond; Tho. Rufin, Orange; Nathaniel Jones, Wake; John Hall, Warren; George Outlaw, sen. Bertie; Cha. E. Johnson, Chowan; Tho. W. Blackledge, Beaufort; John Owen, Bladen; William Blackledge, sen. Le. noir.

From the Harrisburg Pennsylvanian.

### "A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN."

These words have so long been harped upon by the enemies of Jackson, that we would consider them unworthy of our notice, did we not believe the ground occupied by those who use them so untenable, that they can at once be driven from it. "A military Chieftain," say they, "ought never to be elevated to the Presidency." What's the reason they give us for this, or what's the reason they can give us? It is the old woman's reason—"because."

Permit us to look into the matter a little and see how we shall then stand.—Was not Washington a "Military Chieftain?" Did he not fight your battles of the revolution, and did he not acquire liberty and equal rights for you? He was elected President. Show us upon the page of history the evils which flowed from the elevation of this "Military Chieftain" to the Presidency. It can't be done. Firm in the hour of danger and of peril, when peace returned, the acclamation of his countrymen called him to the first office in their gift, and true to the patriotic feelings which had guided him through the revolutionary struggle, he firmly maintained the rights of the people during his administration. Yet Washington was a Military Chieftain.

But to come a little nearer home with those gentlemen who say they are democrats and the friends of Jackson (Heaven defend us from such democrats and such friends) is not James Monroe a Military Chieftain? In the war of the revolution, although not so conspicuous as some others, he yet bore his part, was wounded in the defence of his country's rights, and bled in the cause of liberty. He was a Military Chieftain, and what infringement upon our rights or liberties have suffered under his administration? When others were either incompetent or faithless to the discharge of the duties of the war Department, during the late war, Monroe assumed it, and by a superior knowledge, restored the affairs of that department to order and regularity, and thus turned the whole current of the war. Defeat and disgrace had attended almost every military enterprise, until this Military Chieftain took the direction of affairs, and then success, and glorious success, attended us. Notwithstanding this, has Monroe shown any disposition to trample upon the rights of the people? Has he shown any disposition to render the military superior to the civil authority? On the contrary, during the whole of his administration, he has had a watchful eye upon the best interests of his country; the honor and dignity of the United States has not only been maintained, but advanced during his term of service.

Who are the people now welcoming to the shores of our free republic, with one voice, wish and acclaim, and with every civic honor, that a republic can bestow?—A Military Chieftain—Gen. LA FAYETTE. He led our troops during the struggle for independence—he was completely and entirely a military man; but did that destroy his love of liberty or his respect for the rights of man? No. On the contrary, when we had acquired what we were contending for, liberty and independence, he returned to his native land, and there this Military Chieftain became the ardent and sincere advocate of liberty;

and for raising his voice in favor of the rights of his oppressed countrymen, was cast into the Bastille, where he was long detained. So strong is the love of liberty in the breast of this military man, that even in his old days he visits "the land of the free and the home of the brave," in order to witness the contrast between freemen and the slaves of tyrants. We with our fellow citizens, greet him to our shores, and say, long life, health and prosperity to the military man, who aided to gain us independence.

After having before our eyes the example of Washington, Monroe, and La Fayette, can it be said by any man, possessed of a reasoning mind, that General Andrew Jackson ought not to be promoted to the presidency, because he is a military man, or has been, as they think proper to denominate him, "A Military Chieftain." The objection is futile, absurd, and ridiculous. Military men have been found amongst the greatest and best men our country have produced, and we can discover nothing in the character of Andrew Jackson, which will warrant us in supposing that he would barter a well-earned reputation and name, for the mere semblance of a bubble. There is too much love of country, to admit of our harboring such a suspicion for a moment.

Jackson is a military man—but where have we seen his ambition? Look to facts—did he not, in every instance, after having braved hardships, disease, and the hazard of battle, resign his command and retire to the cultivation of his farm, the moment danger ceased to threaten. Had he been so ambitious and arbitrary, as his enemies would wish to represent him, would he not have retained his command in the army? or would he afterwards have resigned his Governmentship of Florida, where his powers were almost unlimited? Had he been ambitious of parade and show, would he have declined a mission to Mexico, which would have produced him an income of \$18,000 for the first year? Jackson is not ambitious—he does not court popularity—he is willing to serve the people in any station in which they may be pleased to place him. Upon this footing stand his claims to the Presidency. He neither intrigues nor manoeuvres for it, but says, that if the people think proper to place him in that honorable and responsible station, he will serve them according to the best of his capacity. A free, independent, and enlightened people will never overlook such claims to their confidence and affection. They will reward the merit of Jackson, by making him our next President.

A large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Somerset, New-Jersey, was held in Somerville on Tuesday last, William Todd, Esq. in the chair. The sense of the meeting being taken on the presidential question, General ANDREW JACKSON was carried by a large majority. The following resolutions were then adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting believe that General ANDREW JACKSON richly deserves the highest post in the nation, from his talents as a statesman, his valor as a soldier, his services as a citizen, and his love of country as a patriot; and that they will use their best efforts to secure his election as President of the United States.

"Resolved, That JOHN C. CALHOUN be supported as Vice-President."

Franklin Gaz.

### IS THIS SO?

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN, OCT. 9.

We understand there are now in this city three members of congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania, having with them the resignation of Albert Gallatin as a candidate for vice-president of the United States, and who are authorized by the friends of the caucus candidate to nominate HENRY CLAY as a candidate for the vice-presidency. They met some of Mr. Clay's influential friends in this city, who promptly refused to accept these overtures; and in so doing doubtless consulted the wishes of that gentleman, who is opposed to all compromises of every kind, and who is determined to stand or fall by himself. A circular from Frankfort announces the intention of Mr. Clay's friends to push him to the last extremity. This point may therefore be considered as settled.

Mr. Gallatin has manifested his good sense in declining a contest, in which a failure would have been inevitable. Had he come out and declined immediately after the nomination was made by the caucus at Washington, it would have been still more creditable to his judgment, as he must have known that he could not be elected.

It was currently reported here yesterday, and some credit and probability are attached to the report in consequence of the source whence we understand it emanated, that Mr. GALLATIN has withdrawn from the canvass for the vice presidency of the U. States, and that Mr. CLAY has agreed to be run in his place. But we are induced to think there is some mistake in it.

Alexandria Herald.

Gen. Lafayette arrived at Baltimore on the 7th inst. A letter, received at Washington, says that his reception "was splendid beyond description." There were about 5,000 men under arms. It was expected that he would enter Washington City on Tuesday last.

It is understood that the General will leave Alexandria on the 17th instant, and arrive at York-Town the next day; leave York-Town on the 21st, visit Williamsburg, Green Springs and James Town, and arrive at Norfolk on the evening of the 23d.

The National Intelligencer states, that it is the General's intention to extend his visit Southwardly, at least as far as Charleston, the city where he first touched American ground.

Raleigh Star.

### EARL STIMSON'S FARM.

Mr. Stimson of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., fifteen miles from the Springs of that name, is well known as having obtained the premium in 1819, offered by the Agricultural Society for the best cultivated farm in the county. And that his success was not owing to the want of excellent farmers to contend with, is evident from the fact, that he obtained the premium over one, who, the same year, gathered 175 bushels of corn from one acre, and 714 bushels of potatoes from another. No single acre of Mr. Stimson's farm equalled either of these, but the premium was awarded him, on the ground that the profits of the whole exceeded those of any other farm in the county of the same extent. No wonder that his house is resorted to by agriculturalists from all parts of the country, who wish to profit by his experience. A correspondent of the American Farmer, who appears to be a citizen of Maryland, has given an interesting account of a visit to this celebrated farm. From this we have selected the most important facts.

Mr. Stimson went to Galway in 1812, with no capital, except a sound understanding, a resolute heart, and habits of industry and economy. The average crops of the farm, at that period, were 30 bushels Indian corn per acre, 15 of wheat, 20 of barley, 40 of oats, and 1½ tons of hay. In 1821, his average crop was, oats 60 bushels per acre, corn 94, spring wheat 34, barley 60, and clover and timothy 3½ tons. The clear profit of eight acres from 1812 to 1821, a period of 8 years, after deducting the interest on the value of the land, as well as all expenses of its cultivation, amounted to \$1030 20.

His whole farm consist at present of 250 acres of arable land, of which a considerable portion is pasture; and 100 acres covered with wood. When the writer, who furnished these statements was there, early in August last, Mr. S. was reaping his principal crop; and judging from appearances, compared with past years, he calculated on gathering 150 tons of hay, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 bushels of grain of all sorts, and 10,000 lbs. of pork. Mr. Stimson's regular number of labourers does not exceed six; but no less than 30 were then employed. The writer here very justly remarks, "how eminent the advantage, when you can thus hire labourers to meet exactly the demand on your farms, and, having accomplished your purpose, discharge them, and free yourself from further expense."

An analysis of the soil which yields such heavy crops, gives, the following result:—water 6.5, animal and vegetable matter 12.5, clay 17.5, silicious sand 54, carbonate of lime 3, soluble salts 1, and oxide of iron 1.

Mr. S. never has recourse to naked fallows, but keeps his land almost constantly covered with crops. His plough never sinks beyond the depth of three inches, and always drawn by one horse. His manure is always given to his crops of small grain, spread on the surface, and turned in with a light harrow. His general system is to sow clover and timothy, the first of which disappears after the second year. He never mows his land more than four, and seldom more than three years; and whenever it does not yield 2½ tons per acre, he pastures it down, then turns over the sod, rolls it to make the furrows lie close, spreads his manure (five large ox loads to the acre) and as soon as possible after ploughing and spreading the manure, sows his grain.

When a reason was demanded for this strange mode of cultivation, so opposed to every rational theory on the subject, this plain matter of fact man gave this pertinent reply:—"I pretend not to be deeply versed in the rationale of farming; my business is with its results. I can only tell you, that in tilling my land, at best a laborious business, my object is clear profit. I have tried all the systems I have heard of, and can say, that the one I follow is the one which improves my land, and yields me the greatest net income from labour and capital."

It was stated that Mr. S. had no capital when he went to Galway in 1812. He has now, in addition to this profitable farm, an excellent tavern and two stores. He has grown rich, as other farmers may, by industry, and by what the writer calls, "adherence to the Spanish proverb—'Go not to your doctor for every ail; nor to your lawyer for every quarrel; nor to your bottle for every thirst.'"

Family Visitor.

## SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1824.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
Takes place on Thursday, the 11th day of next month, (November.) Freemen of North-Carolina "guard your rights."

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, call Gen. Jackson—"this second Nero—this prototype of Caligula!"

### A DYING EFFORT.

We understand that the Regency appointed by the Caucus held at Raleigh last winter, have made a dying effort to uphold their sinking cause. This effort appears in the shape of a long and laboured circular signed by the caucus committee. We have not been favored with a sight of this rare production, but have conversed with a gentleman who has read it, and mentioned to us its contents.

It openly defends the anti-republican practice of caucusing, and evidently unites the fate of Crawford and Gallatin with the system—"united they stand, or united they fall."

It has at great length dilated on the character and qualifications of their favorite—and raised him above all "Roman and all Grecian fame"—in their circular—not in the estimation of the people.

This circular is evidently intended as a last effort. They have thrown it out by thousands, at this late period, in hopes that the People's friends will not have time to expose its fallacies and misstatements. But, we hope, the people are already too well acquainted with the caucus system, and its managers, to be caught by so shallow an artifice as the present one is, to misstate the merits of the People's Ticket was got up by a caucus. The Regency, well know to the contrary. Were the large meetings held in Lincolnton, Charlotte, Salisbury, Raleigh, Newbern, and many other places, a caucus? It was in these meetings that the People's Ticket was got up—by the People themselves.

A second assertion, we are told, in the caucus circular, is, that the people's ticket is not pledged; nothing can be more unfounded than this. The candidates on the People's Ticket have always openly avowed their sentiments against the practice of caucus dictation, against Crawford, the leader of the caucus system, and against the foreigner, Monsieur Gallatin. Their first aim is to maintain the rights of the people, and the spirit of the Constitution against the schemers and jugglers, who are striving to prostrate both. As to their choice of individuals for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we believe that every candidate upon the ticket has declared himself for the Hero of New Orleans, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President.

Notwithstanding these open avowals, and public declarations, the managers of the Caucus Ticket, have toiled and labored to make the people believe that the candidates on the people's ticket, are not to be relied upon!—that it is not known who they will vote for. If the persons whose names are on the people's ticket, can be relied on, can be believed, then it is known who they will vote for. That they can be believed, we need only look at their names and characters. There is by far more weight of character on the People's than there is on the Caucus Ticket.

Let the people, then, not be misled by those whose aim is to mislead them, and, on Thursday the 11th day of November, let every freeman march up to the polls, and show that they know what their rights are, and will exercise them.

Charleston.—There is no report of any new case of yellow fever received by our latest dates. The board of health report four deaths by yellow fever on the 6th, seven on the 7th, one on the 8th, one on the 9th, no death on the 10th and 11th, and three on the 12th.

### SIGNS IN OLD ANSON.

We understand that during Anson county court, considerable efforts were made to obtain an expression of the Grand Jury in favor of the caucus candidates. The Grand Jury did take up the subject, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions.

The Grand Jury of Anson county, having taken up the propriety of expressing their sentiments on the approaching Presidential Election, have come to the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Grand Jurors of Anson, view with pleasure the increased and increasing popularity of the People's Ticket.

2nd. That we disapprove of the practice of caucusing, whether by Members of Congress or of our State Legislature, as unjust, anti-republican and of dangerous tendency.

3d. That we cannot reconcile with our feeling, the idea of elevating Albert Gallatin, a foreigner, to the Vice Presidency, which possibly, however, might happen, should Wm. H. Crawford succeed.

4th. That we view the interest of Wm. H. Crawford to be completely identified with the caucus principle, of course he is not our choice.

5th. That we will support and recommend to our county, the people's ticket, which gives them the right and opportunity of expressing their sentiments.

6th. That we also recommend to them, that when they go to vote, that they de-

signate their ballots by the words Jackson Ticket, or Adams Ticket, as their choice may be, with the assurance that a majority, as between these two, will control the vote of the Electors.

7th. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Observer and Star.

JONATHAN DUREN, Foreman.

Wm. Allen, Jesse German,  
Joel Harrel, W. G. Morritt,  
Joel Brenner, Wiley Parker,  
Joel Rushing, James Chiles,  
Duncan McHae, Charles Griffin,  
Colleen Smith, James Ross,  
Ed. McIver, Henry Williams.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

It is said that the "Holy Alliance" are in favour of the election of Mr. Crawford for President, and Monsieur Gallatin for Vice-President.

It is natural enough that Louis the 18th, and his ministers, should wish to see one of their own countrymen elevated to the second office of this nation; but I should like to know what business the "Holy Alliance" have to trouble themselves in our election? It is to be hoped, that their own subjects will soon give them something else to think of at home.

A NATIVE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Ashville, Oct. 15th 1824.

Mr. White: At a regimental muster in the upper end of Burke, on Thursday the 7th instant, the vote on the Presidential question was taken, after the regiment had been addressed by two gentlemen, one in favor of Gen. Jackson, and the other confining themselves entirely to the merits of their favorite candidates without detracting in the least from the others, but mentioned their names in the most respectable manner—the result was as follows:

For Jackson,	372
Adams,	21
Crawford,	none
Clay,	do.

I was informed by the commanding officer, Col. Burgin, that but little over half of the regiment met, in consequence of bad weather, and other causes: there is no doubt, if the men had generally turned out, but the vote would have been in the same proportion, an increase for Jackson and Adams; the other gentlemen I presume, would have got but little more added to their numbers than perhaps an additional naught.

A LOOKER ON.

We are informed by a gentleman from Hyde county, that at a battalion muster held at the Court House, a few days since, a vote was taken on the presidential question, when Jackson received 202, Adams 58, and Crawford 14. Our informant adds, that the votes for Electors will be in the same ratio—and that the People's Ticket, in that good old republican county, will receive a triumphant majority. That such will be the result throughout the state, we confidently believe. This is rendered the more certain by the happy unanimity which appears to subsist between the friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson.

Newbern Sentinel.

The friends of Mr. Clay in Kentucky have promulgated a singular address in his behalf, in which they call upon the friends of Mr. Crawford to withdraw their support from that Gentleman, and transfer it to Mr. Clay. Oil and vinegar won't amalgamate. We take this to be the last effort of Mr. Clay's friends, during the present contest, and as preliminary to his finally withdrawing—in which event, the friends of Gen. Jackson may calculate with moral certainty on the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, and will render New-Jersey doubly safe.

Pet. Repub.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

To the Sheriffs of North Carolina:

Thursday, the 11th day of November next, is the day appointed by Law on which the people of this state are to meet in their several counties to vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; the particular attention of the Sheriffs is therefore called to the provisions of an Act, entitled an "Act providing for the appointment of Electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States," Chapter 886, of the Laws of North Carolina.

The election for Electors is to be held in the same manner, by the same officers, under the same rules and regulations, and at the same places as the election for Members of the General Assembly.

It may not be improper to advise the sheriff of each county, when the Court has neglected to appoint persons to hold the polls agreeably to act of assembly, that they are empowered, by the act of 1777, Chapt. 116, to make such appointment with the advice of three Justices of the Peace, or if none shall be present, three reputable freeholders.

We have been very much gratified in witnessing, in operation, the first steam engine ever manufactured in India.

[Calcutta pa-







